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A Treatise on the Incorporation and Organization of Corporations.
By Thomas Gould Frost, LL.D., Ph.D., of the New York Bar. Little, Brown & Company, Boston, 1905. Buckram, pages 622.

As the author suggests, this work might appropriately be entitled, "A Treatise on Comparative Incorporation Law in the several Commonwealths of the United States." In the introduction is found a most interesting classification of the several states from the viewpoint of the practical incorporator—"The New Jersey Class" including nine states, "The Pennsylvania Class" including five states, etc. The first half of the book contains a thorough treatment of the fundamental principles of incorporation discussed with reference to the "Business Corporation Acts" of the states and territories. The second part of the volume presents a complete synopsis-digest of the incorporation acts of all the states and territories; a supplement to this section contains a like digest of the laws of the Dominion of Canada, Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico. Under the heading, "Forms and Precedents," is an ample collection of forms for drawing charters and all other papers relating to corporations in the various states.

This work differs from many recent text-books in that the citations offered in support of principles are by no means copious. In contenting himself with two or three citations where a large number might be expected, the author says: "The vast majority of the decisions of the courts of this country rendered prior to 1870, in so far as they relate to questions of corporation law, are for the most part veritable legal 'junk shop' representing either what is now 'horn-book law' or else overruled cases." The synopsis-digest of the state laws has been prepared with great care and completeness, while the discussion of principles is thorough and marked with a certain freshness and interest seldom found in similar works.

W. D. E.

Handbook of Jurisdiction and Procedure in United States Courts.
By Robert M. Hughes. Hornbook Series, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, 1904. Sheep, pages 634.

Federal jurisdiction seems to lend itself peculiarly to the Hornbook method; its principles are eminently capable of being precisely summarized. The author has taken every advantage of this feature of his subject, and has produced a treatise which will prove thoroughly valuable. Little space is occupied with discussions of theory or of the comparative merits of conflicting rulings—here, again, we can see the effect of the nature of the subject involved; there is no occasion for balancing the decisions of one group of states against those of another group; almost without exception, but one system of courts need be looked to for authorities. Of the subtopics bankruptcy is treated at the greatest length, more than one-sixth of the text

being devoted to bankruptcy and bankruptcy proceedings. The arrangement of the book deserves notice, taking up the different courts, as it does, in their logical order and inversely to the more usual method of dealing with them in the order of their respective importance. While not entirely original, this arrangement has never before, we believe, been carried out with the same completeness; its advantages are obvious, and do not seem to be offset by any material demerits. Mr. Hughes' treatise will show itself admirably adapted to purposes of study or of reference. C. C. R.

Outlines of the Law of Bailments and Carriers and Cases on Bailments and Carriers. By Edwin C. Godard, Professor of Law in the University of Michigan. Callaghan & Co., Chicago, 1904. Buckram, pages 250 and 742.

These books are designed to be used in connection with each other by law students. The treatment in the "Outlines" is necessarily not particularly exhaustive, in view of the importance of the subject. But it is capable of being of great assistance, we imagine, to those who prefer to study Bailments and Carriers by the case system, having the advantages of brevity and conciseness, while the reasoning in the "Cases" acts as the necessary supplement. The subject being mostly of modern development, its leading cases are generally of recent date, which make them so much the more easy to study. An interesting feature of the works is the discussion of telephones and telegraphs considered as common carriers. G. S. A.